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counterbalanced by the new information one derives from the study of a history, thus far, but little known. One comes in contact with personalities that had vanished, but that recent researches have resurrected from the tomb of oblivion. If the unfortunate scenes of cruelty and bloodshed that have frequently stained the annals of Spanish Conquest in America are met with here as elsewhere, there are also recorded deeds of valor, of heroism and of indomitable perseverance on the part of those men who braved hunger and thirst, the terrors of the American wilderness and death in the pursuit of their goal. Virtue too shines conspicuously in the lives of some who stand forth in bold relief and in striking contrast to others. Not the least valuable portion of the work is that dealing with the missionary labors of the Franciscans and other devoted priests, for whose zeal the author evinces marked sympathy.

In the first chapter, we are enabled to form an idea of what Pre-Columbian Costa Rica must have been, and an interesting study in ethnology is afforded us. The history proper deals with each expedition chronologically, with relations of peace and war between Spaniards and Indians, with the inroads of the Buccaneers, and with the labors of the missionaries. It covers the whole period of Spanish Colonization, and ends with the first years of the nineteenth century.

We congratulate and thank the author for the result of his investigation, and the translator for having rendered them accessible to English readers.

New England and New France, Contrasts and Parallels in Colonial History. By James Douglas; with 45 illustrations and maps. G. P. Putnam's Sons. New York and London, 1913, pp. x + 560.

This work does not present a continuous and systematic history of New England and New France, but is made up, as the sub-title suggests, of numerous disconnected studies on colonial life. The citation of its chapter-headings will perhaps give, in the briefest and most satisfactory manner, a specific idea of its contents. They are as follows: I. Motives and Methods of North American Colonization; II. A Glimpse of the Past Reflected in the Present; III. Some of the Sources of the History of New France; IV. On Some of the Contemporaneous Documents Available for the Colonial History of New England; V. The Dawn of French Colonial History in North America; VI. Canada under the Civil and Ecclesiastical Misrule of France, to the Close of the Century; VII. A Sequel to the History of New France; VIII. The Founding of Plymouth Colony, as told by Governor Bradford; IX. Laying

the Foundation of a Nation, as told by John Winthrop, Governor of Massachusetts Bay; X. How the Puritans on the Bay treated their French Neighbors of L'Acadie; XI. The Status of Women in New England and New France; XII. Slavery in New England and New France; XIII. Education in New England; XIV. Education in New France; XV. Heretics, Quakers, and Witches in New England, and Demons in New France; XVI. Roman Catholic Missions in New France; Algonquin Missions; XVII. The Attitude of New England towards the Indians and The Puritan Missions; XVIII. The Mission of the Episcopal Church to the Iroquois, and the Fate of the Five Nations; XIX. An Experiment in Theocracy; XX. Ecclesiasticism in New France.

The treatment of these various subjects is always readable and frequently attractive. It is interspersed with numerous reflections and critical observations and reveals the author as a personal thinker and capable writer. The important political, social and ecclesiastical problems are discussed with clearness and, generally speaking, without prejudice. This general absence of prejudice may be admitted without implicit approval or acceptance of all the author's views on ecclesiastical topics. For instance, his assertion that there is a woeful absence of independent thinking among Catholics is not borne out by the facts which he alleges in proof. A complete refutation of that opinion would be impossible in the limited space of this review, but we may be permitted to call attention to the work of such transcendent thinkers as St. Augustine, Duns Scotus, Albertus Magnus and St. Thomas Aquinas, to mention only a few, who flourished before Luther's time. Again to restrict ourselves to the domain of religion itself, the Catholic Church insists on docility and submission; but it also requires of its members, as far as circumstances permit, a true and accurate knowledge of the teaching of Christ.

That the reflections on the Church contained in the book are not the result of anti-Catholic bias is evidenced by the fact that all ecclesiastical systems are criticized freely and that a just tribute is paid here and there to Catholic achievement. Thus we read on p. 513 in regard to missionary activity: "In the seventeenth century the Protestant Churches had not yet awakened to their responsibilities as missionary organizations, and therefore there could not be expected on the part of either the Episcopal Church in Virginia or the Separatist Churches in New England such aggressive missionary efforts as were the glory of the Roman Catholic Church of New France."

The value of the work is enhanced by the inclusion of facsimiles and illustrations. The maps are good and the reproductions of original

documents clear and valuable. The book is well printed, sells at a moderate price and is a credit to the firm of Putnam.

The French in the Heart of America. By John Finley, Commissioner of Education and President of the University of the State of New York. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1914.

The title of this book is to be interpreted in the geographical, not the psychological sense. Apart from its intrinsic worth it possesses a peculiar interest due to the circumstances under which it has been given to the American reader. The greater part of its contents was delivered in the form of lectures to French audiences in the Sorbonne and other intellectual centres of France. The keynote of the author's treatment of his subject is to be found in the fact that his purpose was to stir up in his French audiences an interest and pride in the glorious past, which so many of their gallant and adventurous countrymen, soldiers, sailors, priests, played in the winning of the North American continent to civilization. We may take as a summary of this thesis a passage which occurs towards the end of the volume: "France not only christened America; she not only stood first far inside that continent at the north, and furnished Europe proof of its mighty dimensions; she also gave to this continent, child of her christening, the richest valley of the world. . . . When France did yield it, because of forces outside the valley (there was hardly a sound of battle there) she gave it in effect to a new nation. She shared it with the aboriginal American, she gave it to the ultimate American. By her valorous holding she taught the fringe of colonies along the Atlantic their first lesson in union, she gave them a leader out of the discipline of her borders, George Washington, whom, in the course of time, she directly assisted with her sympathy and means to make certain the independence of those same colonies." (p. 397.)

After a brief introductory chapter our guide conducts us along the rugged path of French exploration, pursued by Cartier, Champlain, Le Caron and their followers, from the cliffs of the Saguenay to the Great Lakes; and from the Great Lakes down the Mississippi to the Gulf. The most exacting of Frenchmen could not fail to be pleased, even delighted, with the strain of enthusiasm in which, in florid language and with a constant eye for the picturesque Dr. Finley tells that story of courage, suffering, success and failure. His generous admiration is extended not alone to soldier and politician, but is given in unstinted measure to the Gray friar and the Black gown. The *coureurs de bois*,